

Indian and South Korean Economic Development in a Gramscian Framaework:

Leadership Under Jawaharlal Nehruand Park Chung Hee

By Asif Siddiqui

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University of Alberta

Topics to be Covered

- 1) Background
- 2) Gramscian Framework
- 3) Nehru and Postcolonial India
- 4) Park Chung Hee and Rapid South Korean Industrialization
- 5) Conclusion
- 6) References

Background

- India at end of WW II:
 - One of four major powers in Asia
 - British Infrastructure
- South Korea at end of WW II:
 - Devastated after Korean War (1950-1953)
 - Ineffectual Democracy
- Why did South Korea take off so quickly?

Gramscian Framework of Analysis

- Hegemony – entrenched in civil society
- Development of “Common Sense”
- Strength of civil society determines:
 - War of Manoeuvre OR
 - War of Position
- Passive Revolution when stalemate:
 - Caesarism
 - Transformismo
- Historic Bloc

Nehru and Postcolonial India

- Nehru and the Indian National Congress (INC)
- INC rule mirrored that of British
- Creating consensual Hegemony led to:
 - Social achievements at cost of
 - Greater economic redistribution

Park Chung Hee and Rapid Industrialization of South Korea

- South Korea a democracy at end of WW II
- Dependent on foreign aid after WW II
- Park Chung Hee and “Guided Capitalism”
- Japan and FDI
- Development of Korea, Inc – the Chaebols
- Economic growth under Caesarism

Conclusion

- Nehru – could not win War of Manoeuvre
- Park – succeeded in War of Manoeuvre

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- What Questions do you have?
- Contact Information:
 - awsiddiq@ualberta.ca